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## THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

Mr. Stanton, yesterday, at 1 A. M., telegraphed to General Dix at New York that an official report from General Wallace stated a battle took place between the forces under his command and the Confederate forces at Monocacy, on Saturday, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., and continuing until 5 o'clock P. M.; that the Federal forces were overpowered by superior numbers, and were forced to retire in disorder on Baltimore. During the engagement quite a number of prisoners fell into the hands of the victors, and among them Brig. Gen. Tyler, commanding the Maryland troops at Monocacy. Gen. Wallace who was in chief command reports the loss as severe. — Estimated at 1,000. — Besides the losses of the troops more especially belonging to the military department of Baltimore, Rickett's division of Warren's corps, which had been sent up from the Army of the Potomac and participated in the battle, is said to have lost heavily. At a late hour last night, the remnant of Gen. Wallace's command reached Baltimore. His forces were composed of General Rickett's Division, 6th Army Corps, (veterans,) the 11th Maryland, the 3d Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade and several regiments of the Ohio-100 days troops, and Captain Alexander's (Maryland) Battery.

The Confederate cavalry made their appearance at Westminster on Saturday evening, and on Sunday came down the turnpike to within twelve miles of Baltimore. — On Sunday afternoon, a detachment of cavalry under Major Harry Gilmore struck the Northern Central Road near Cockeysville, and burned the two bridges over the Gunpowder in that vicinity. In the evening this force entered Powsontown, where the men took supper and fed the horses. It was supposed to be their intention to cross the country and endeavor to burn the bridge across Bush River Neck and the Gunpowder, on the Philadelphia Railroad.

The Baltimore American says that the Confederates followed General Wallace but a short distance and struck off in another direction—one theory is towards Washington and another towards the Potomac. They left a force of cavalry behind to damage the railways leading to Washington, and also to gather fresh horses, etc.

It was reported last night that cannonading was heard yesterday morning in the direction of Monocacy Junction, and it was attributed to the Confederates shelling the woods in that vicinity.

Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, and Mayor Chapman of Baltimore, caused to be issued a joint proclamation, stating that it was useless any longer to conceal the fact that the danger

to the city of Baltimore was imminent, and calling upon all "loyal men," and upon the leagues and military companies to report forthwith for service to General Lockwood.

The excitement in Baltimore yesterday was intense. About 6 o'clock in the evening, the signal officer, situated at a certain point near the Charles street avenue, received a signal from the outer pickets, that the Confederates were in sight. The fact was at once signaled to the military authorities in the city, and Colonel Woolley proceeded out Charles street avenue and placed certain troops in position to give the Confederates a reception. It subsequently appeared that it was a scouting party of the Confederates, 15 or 20 in number, and after taking observations they retired. — They were in full view of the Northwestern section of the city. For the use of the great number of scouts, as well as for other purposes, nearly all the able-bodied horses in the city were seized by order of the military authorities during Saturday and yesterday, and to such an extent was this carried out that several funerals which were to have taken place yesterday had to be postponed until to day. — All negro men able to work, who could be found yesterday, were enrolled at the several station houses and ordered to report themselves at 5 o'clock this morning to go to work upon fortifications.

There were a considerable number of members of the State Constitutional Convention in the city yesterday, and they were in quite a quandary as to what course they would pursue with regard to the Convention in view of the threatening aspect of affairs. Some were anxious to go to Philadelphia and leave the Convention to take care of itself, while others insisted that it was the duty of every member to go to Annapolis and meet to-morrow in pursuance to the adjournment, and then adjourn over for some time, take a boat and leave the city. The latter course, it is thought, will be adopted.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was reported last evening as undisturbed by the Confederates as far up as plane No. 4, about forty-five miles from the city. What injury has been done above that point is not known.

About ten o'clock last night Gen. Wallace, with his staff, arrived in the city in a special train. He will assume command there, while General Ricketts remains in command of the forces directedly in front of the Confederates.

Last night, at eleven o'clock, the Confederates were reported as lying upon their arms in the vicinity of Elysville, Howard county.

The Federal soldiers engaged in the fight of Saturday declare that they have positively ascertained that Gen. Ewell was in command of the Confederates.

Passes were yesterday required in every case to enable parties to get out of the city.

A dispatch dated Chambersburg, Pa., yes-

terday states that Couch's cavalry—advance, supported by infantry and artillery, entered Hagerstown yesterday afternoon, capturing fifteen or twenty stragglers. Quite a number of buildings had been laid in ashes. McCauslan's brigade, in consequence of the movement of Couch, retired along the Williamsport and Sharpsburg roads. Heavy firing was heard last night in the direction of Harper's Ferry, indicating that a brisk engagement was going on between Sigel's forces and a portion of the Confederates.

A dispatch from Harrisburg at 10 o'clock last night says:—"A reliable dispatch received here estimates the strength of the Confederates at 40,000, the most of which is now in Maryland. The advance of Hunter's forces has arrived at and occupies Martinsburg. It is reported that Gen. A. P. Hill is in command of the Confederate force, and that his old corps crossed into Maryland at Edward's Ferry to day."

Gen. Sigel's wagon train is reported to have arrived at Baltimore yesterday in charge of large force of infantry and cavalry. It is also reported from Baltimore that a portion of Hunter's force, under Sullivan, has recaptured Martinsburg and taken about one thousand prisoners, also all the stores captured there.

The town of Rockville, in Montgomery Co., about sixteen miles from Washington, was captured yesterday afternoon by a body of Confederate cavalry, supposed to be Mosby's command.

The Washington Chronicle of this morning says: "There is no question now as to the fact that the Confederates are in Maryland in force. The demonstration is not simply a raid, it is an invasion. What the extent of the force is, is as yet unknown, but it was sufficient to drive before it the army of Gen. Wallace, and is now sending out its cavalry squads in every direction. The latter have appeared at Westminster, and burned a bridge on the Western Maryland railroad, and at Texas, Cockeysville, and Ashland, on the Northern Central, where the track is said to have been destroyed. No demonstration has been made against the Baltimore and Ohio or the Philadelphia and Wilmington roads, though a party is reported as aiming at the latter. In every direction squads are gathering horses, stock, provisions, &c. In this vicinity we hear of the Confederate cavalry as at Rockville, and there are rumors of Ewell's corps being near by, ready to move forward against this city. It would seem as if the bulk of Lee's army will soon be on this side of the Potomac, if, indeed, it has not already crossed. We also learn from Harrisburg that Hill's corps has crossed the Potomac, and that the Confederate force is forty thousand strong. The indications are that the movement is one in force, designed, as last year, to demonstrate against Washington or Baltimore, as circumstances may determine."